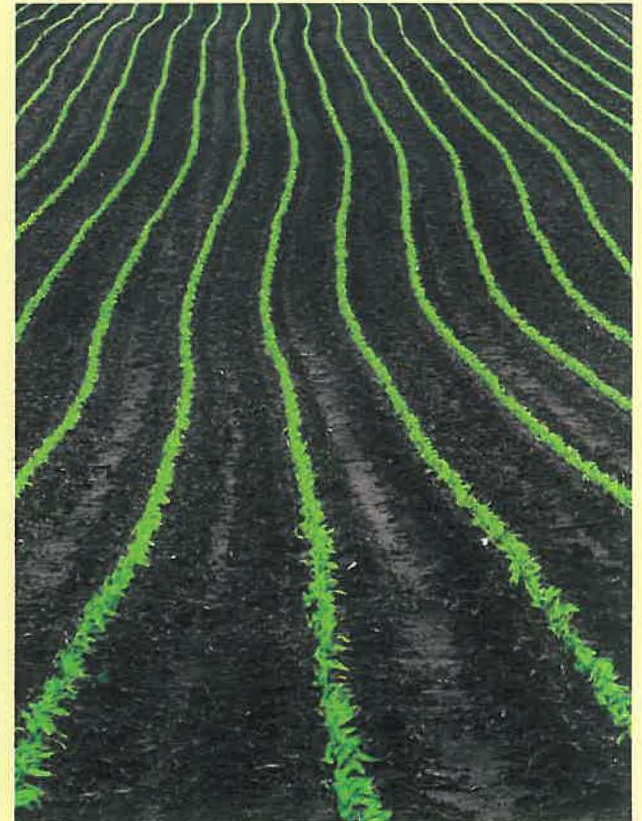
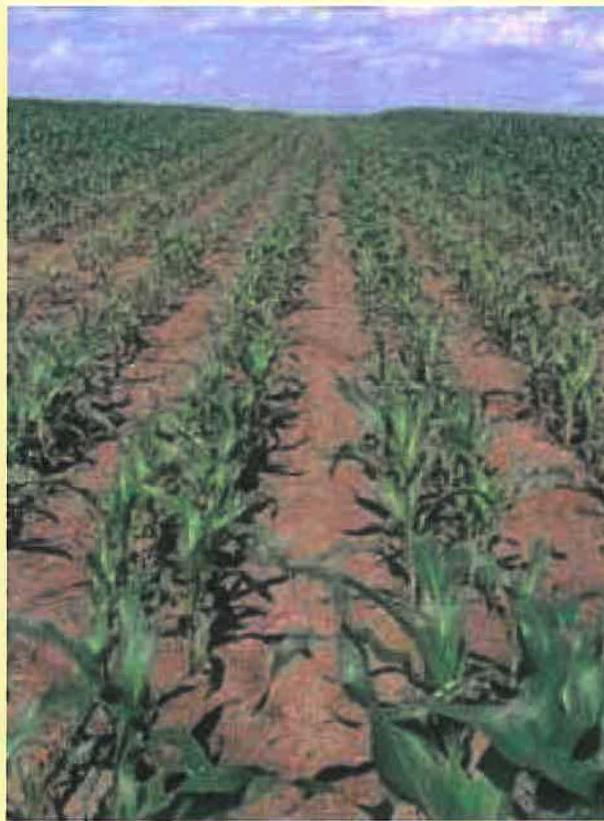


Soil Nutrient Mass Balance Study



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Department of Agronomy

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Why soil organic matter?

- positively correlated w/ ***yield amount***
- positively correlated w/ ***yield stability***
- positively correlated w/ ***water holding capacity***

Soil Nutrient Mass Balance Study

1. What's the status of carbon & nutrient ***soil stocks***?
2. Are carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus ***soil stocks*** on the decline?
3. Why the uncertainty?

Soil nutrient & carbon stocks:

Balance of inputs and outputs:

$$\text{nitrogen inputs} - \text{nitrogen outputs} = \Delta \text{soil storage}$$

Two Approaches

nitrogen inputs – nitrogen outputs = Δ soil storage

1. Measure the inputs and outputs

inputs – outputs = Δ soil storage

2. Measure soil stock at two points in time

soil stock at time B – soil stock at time A = Δ soil storage

Significant Uncertainty with Both Approaches

Inputs Minus Outputs

1. Not all inputs outputs can be measured
2. Inputs and outputs interdependent
3. Large year-to-year variability due to climate

Change in Soil Stock

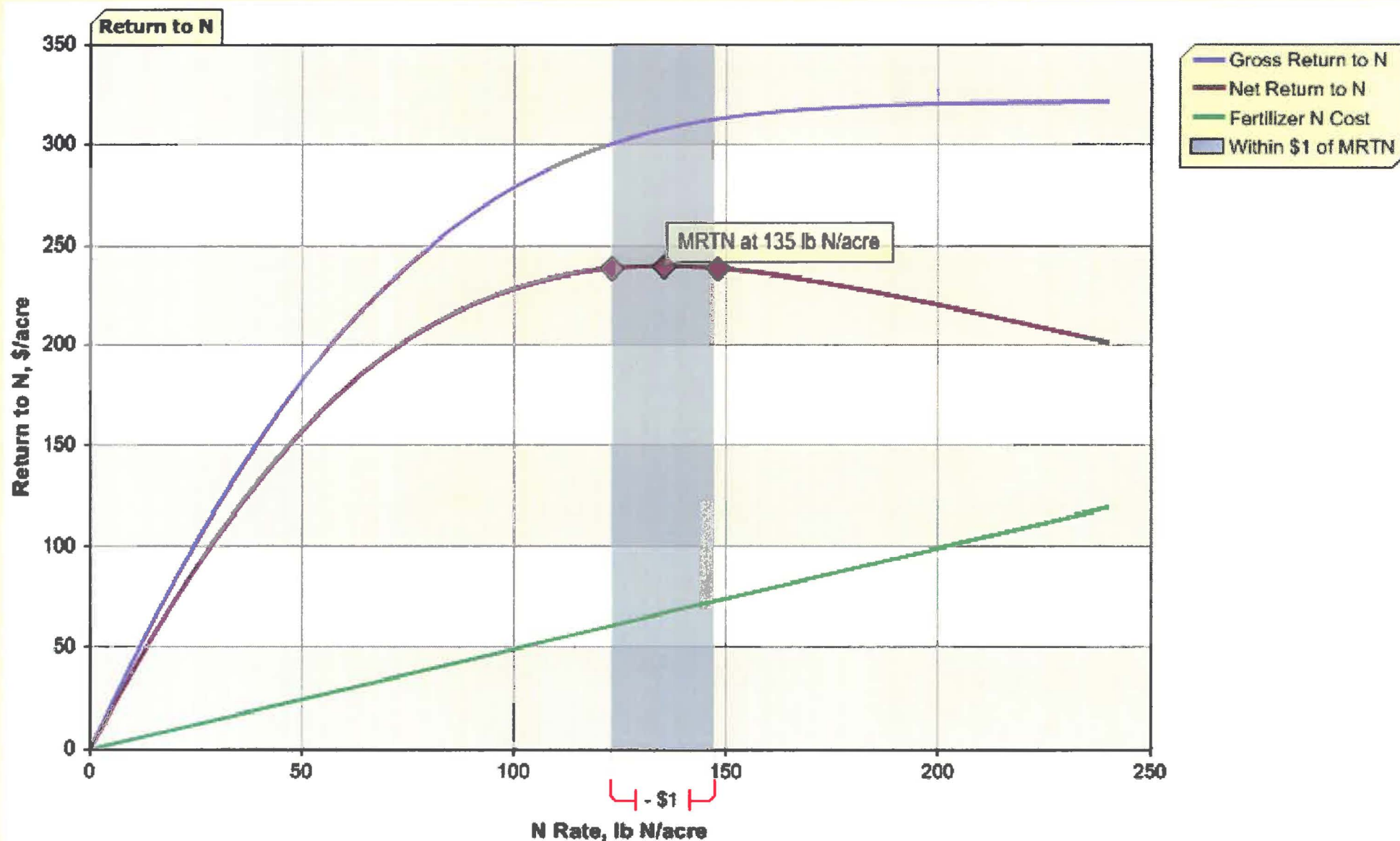
1. Changes over time are small relative to stock size (typically $<1\%$) while analytical accuracy $\sim 2-5\%$
2. Huge spatial variability in stock size within a field (30-50%)
3. Type II Statistical Errors

Our Approach:

- **No manure or erosion**
- **Phosphorus**
 - input – output
- **Nitrogen**
 - input – output
 - soil stock in 2009 – soil stock in 1999
- **Carbon**
 - soil stock in 2009 – soil stock in 1999

Input-Output Assumptions - Nitrogen

- Three N fertilizer inputs
 1. Maximum Return to Nitrogen (economic optimum)
 2. \$-1/acre below MRTN
 3. \$-1/acre above MRTN
- Fluxes were generally means from the literature with some adjustments based on N input rate



<http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>

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Nitrogen Balance

Inputs

- Fertilizer
- *Biological N Fixation*
- *Atmospheric Deposit.*
- *Non-symbiotic Fixation*
- Seed

Outputs

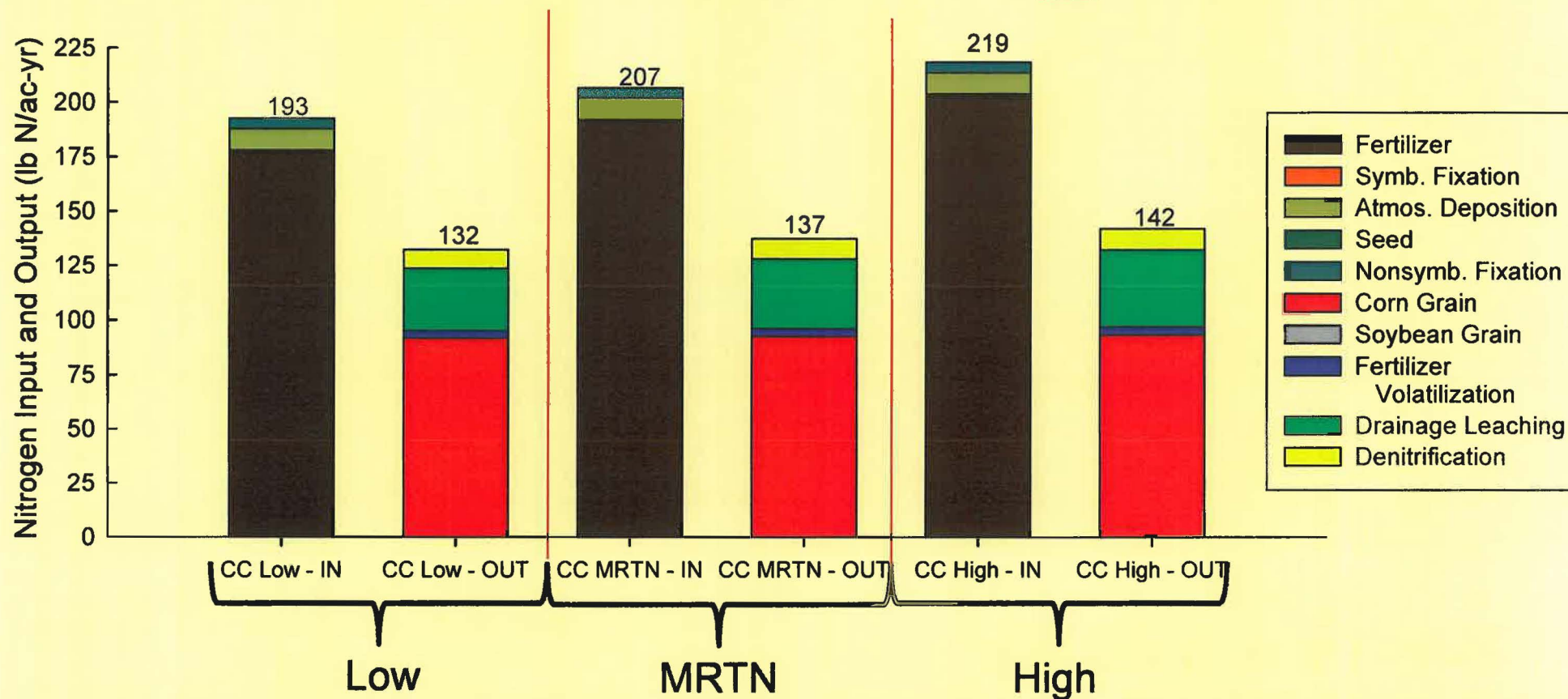
- Grain
- *Leaching*
- *Denitrification*
- *Volatilization*

Continuous Corn (Input-Output)

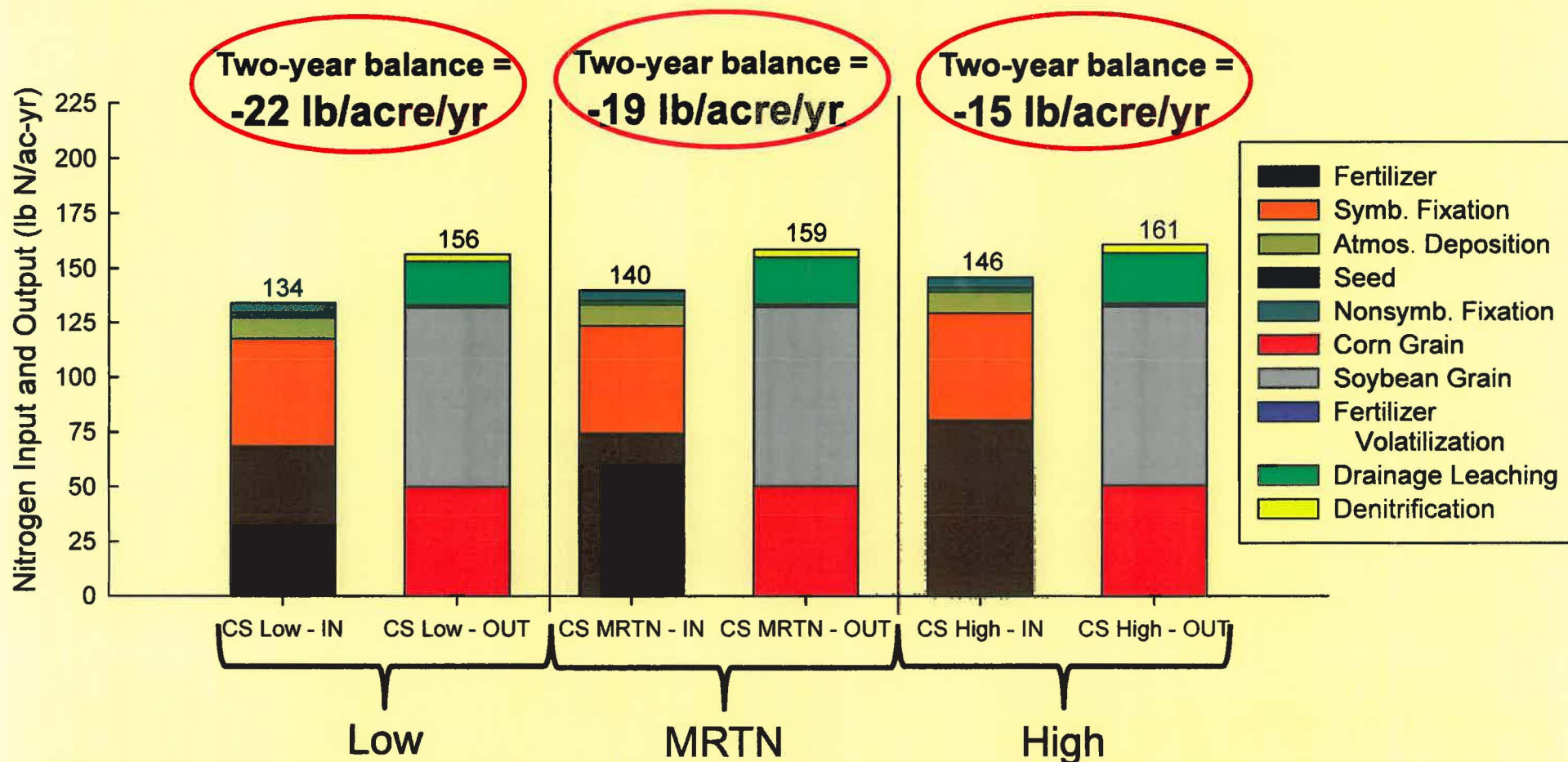
+60 lb/acre

+60 lb/acre

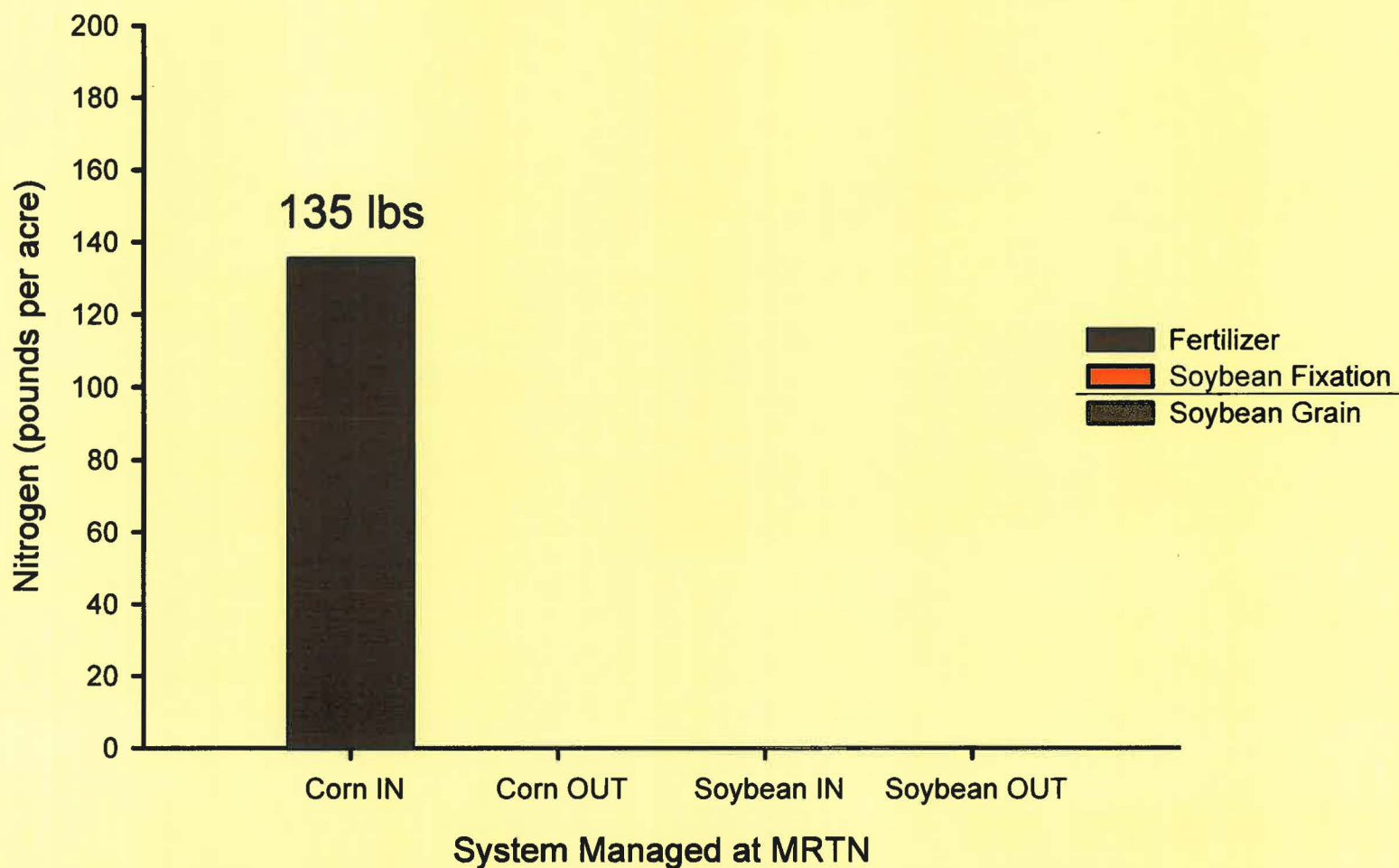
+76 lb/acre



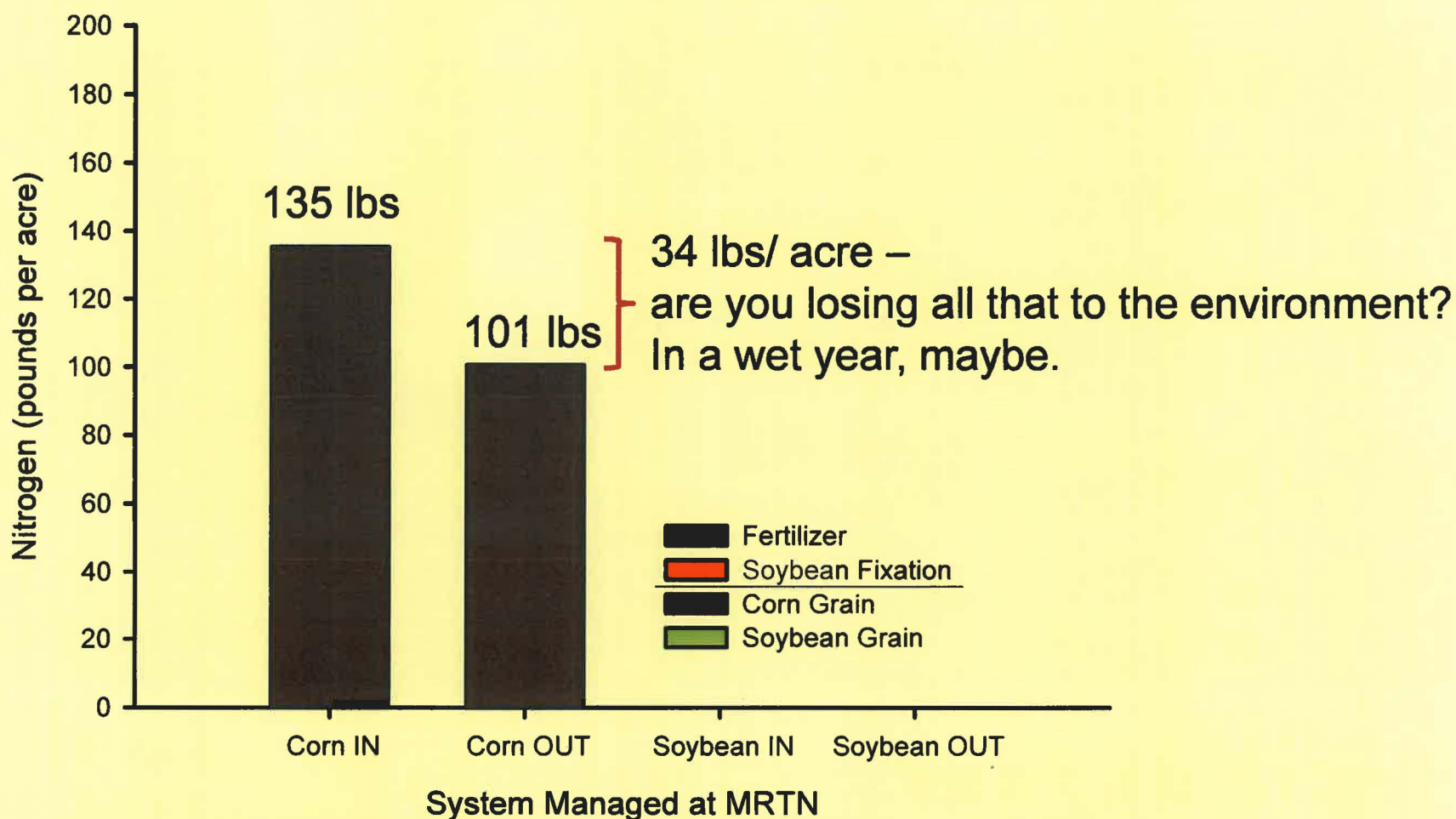
Corn-Soybean (Input-Output)



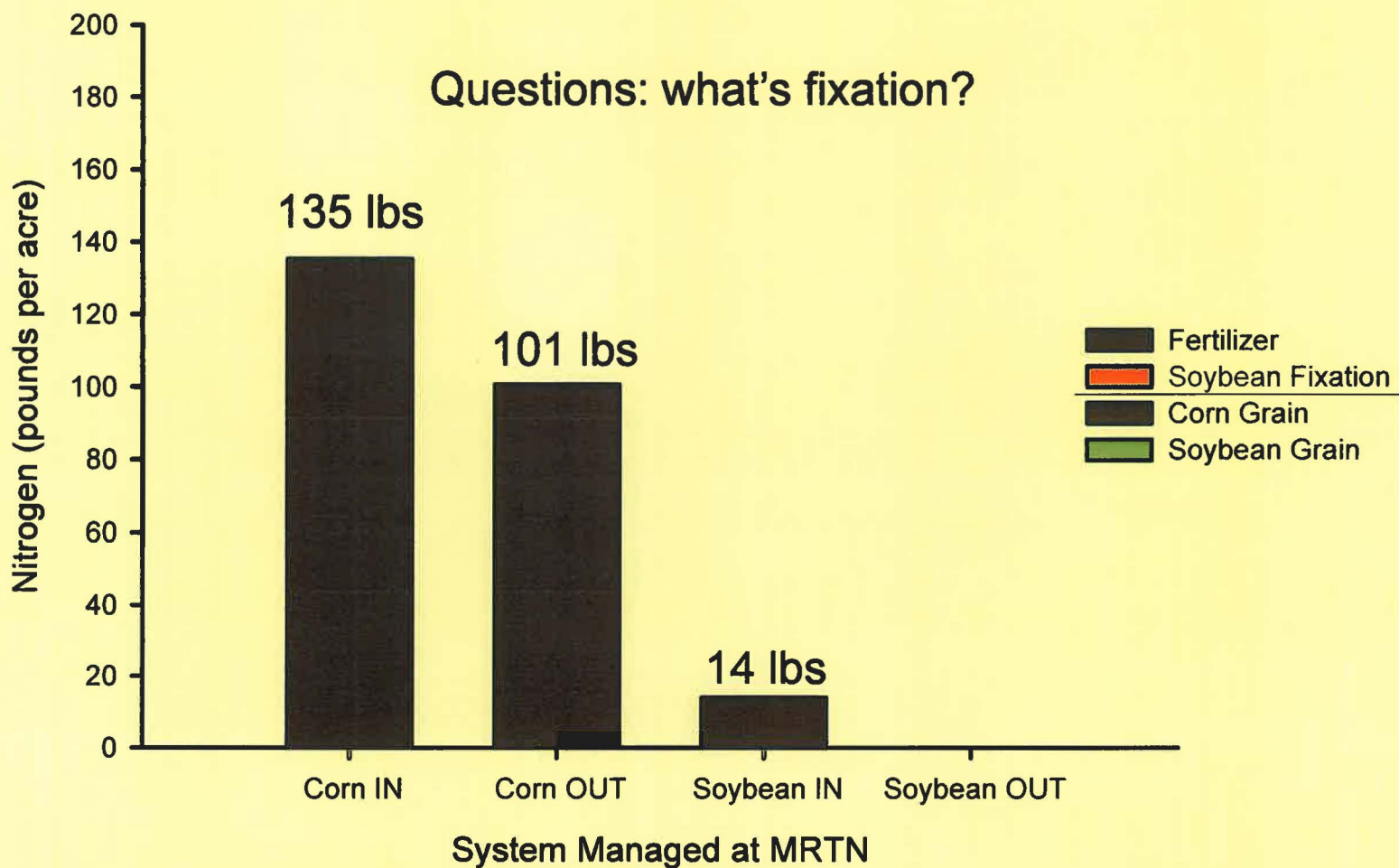
Corn-Soybean (Input-Output) Partial Balance



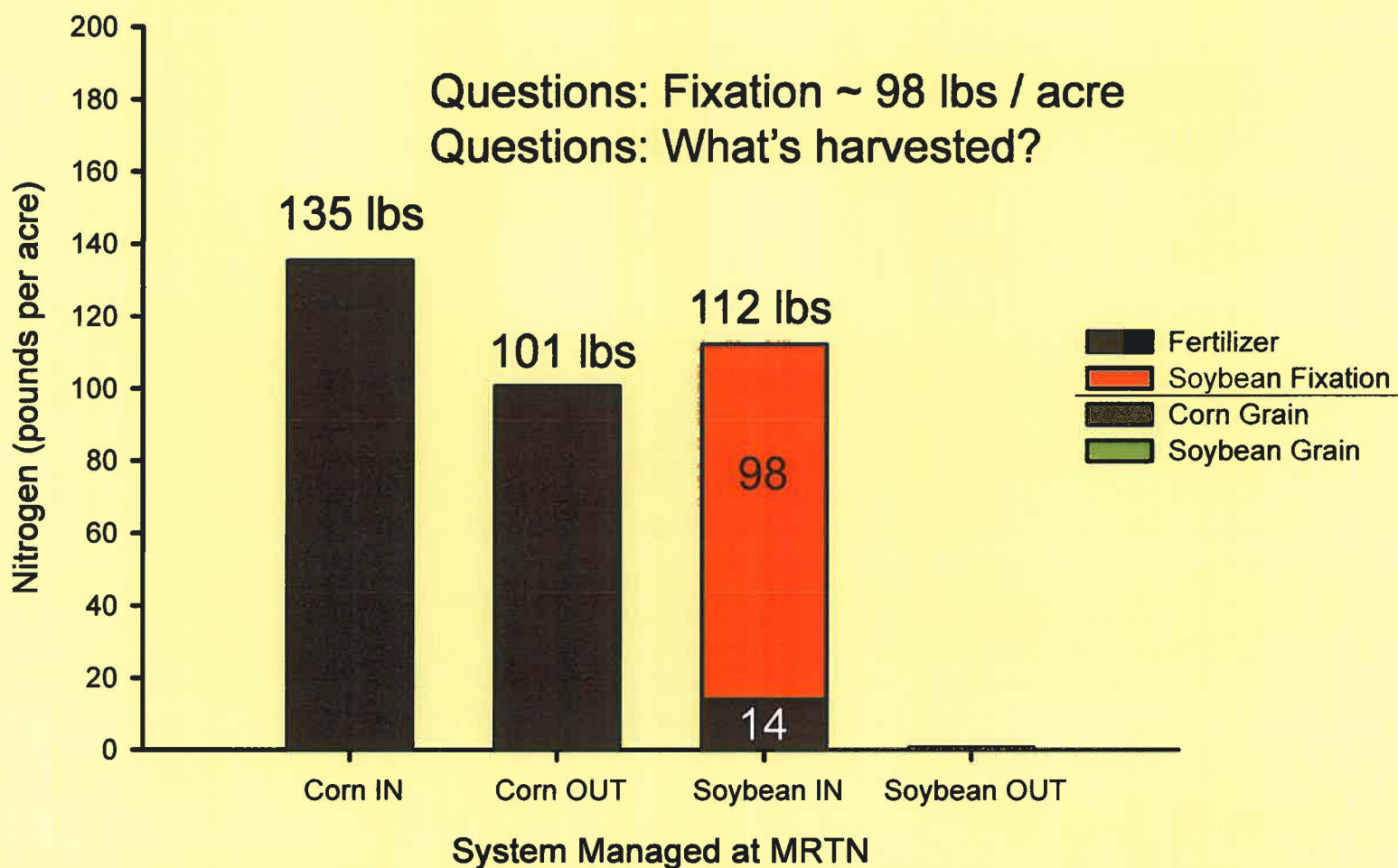
Corn-Soybean (Input-Output)



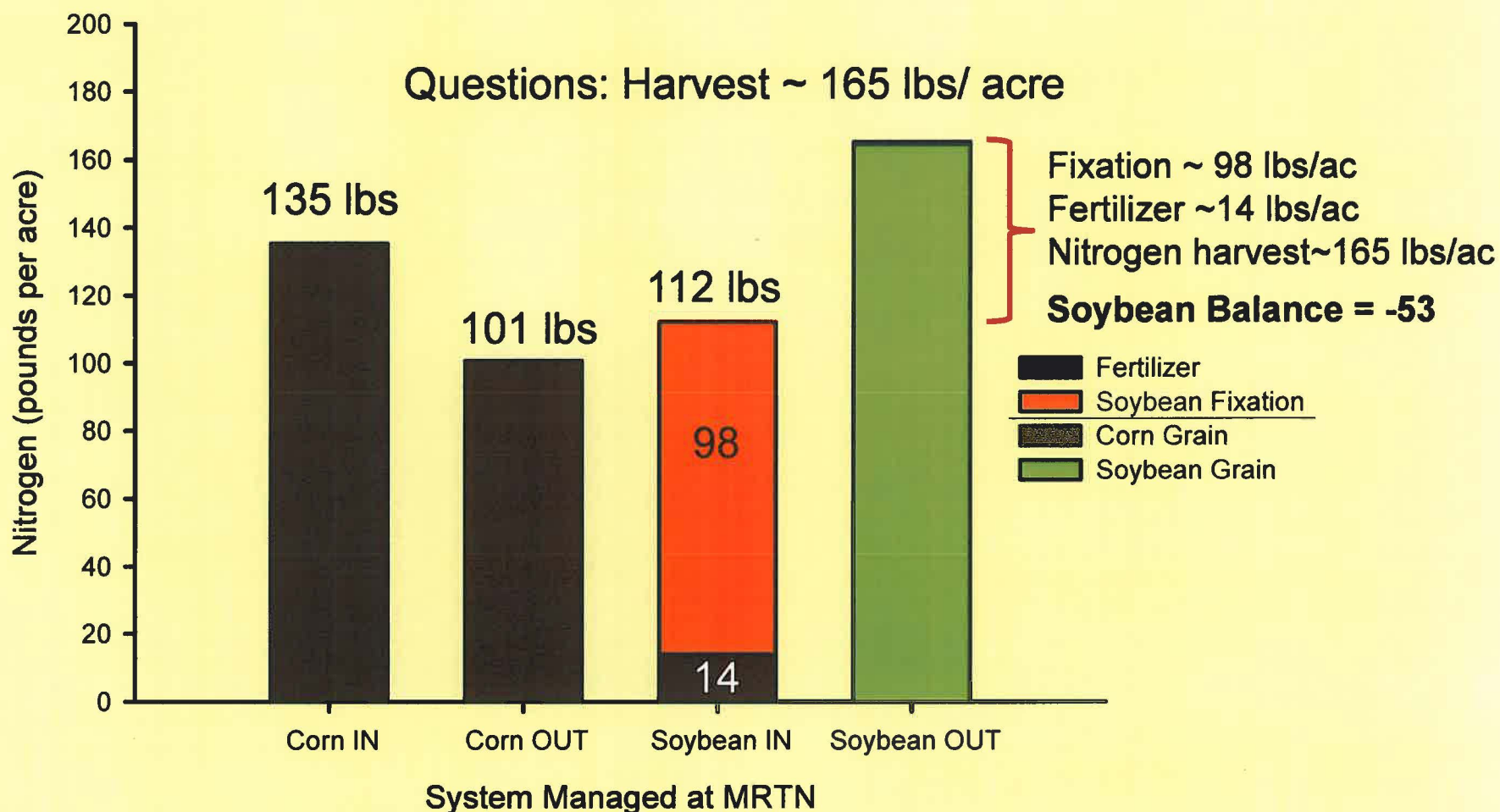
Corn-Soybean (Input-Output)



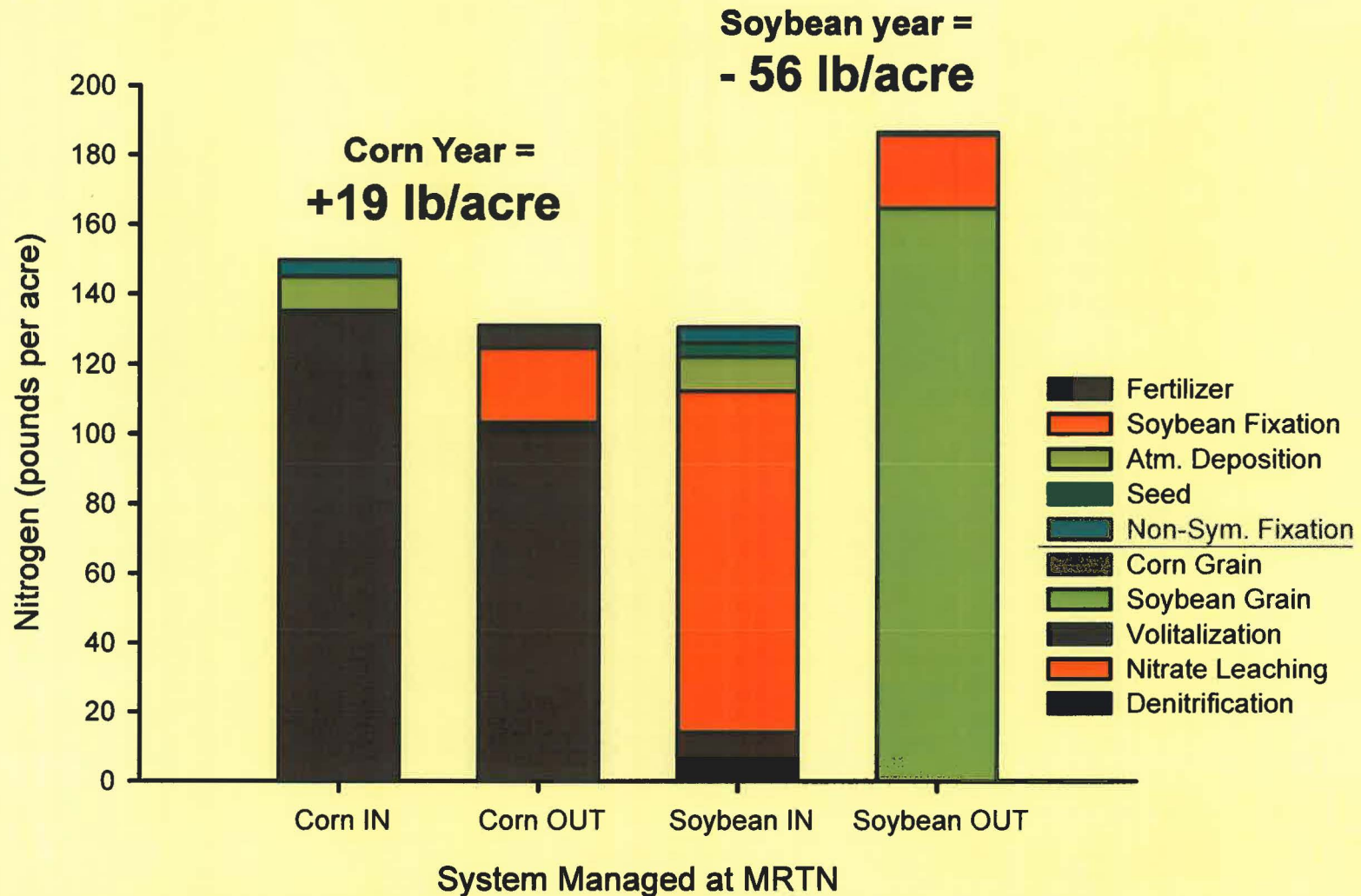
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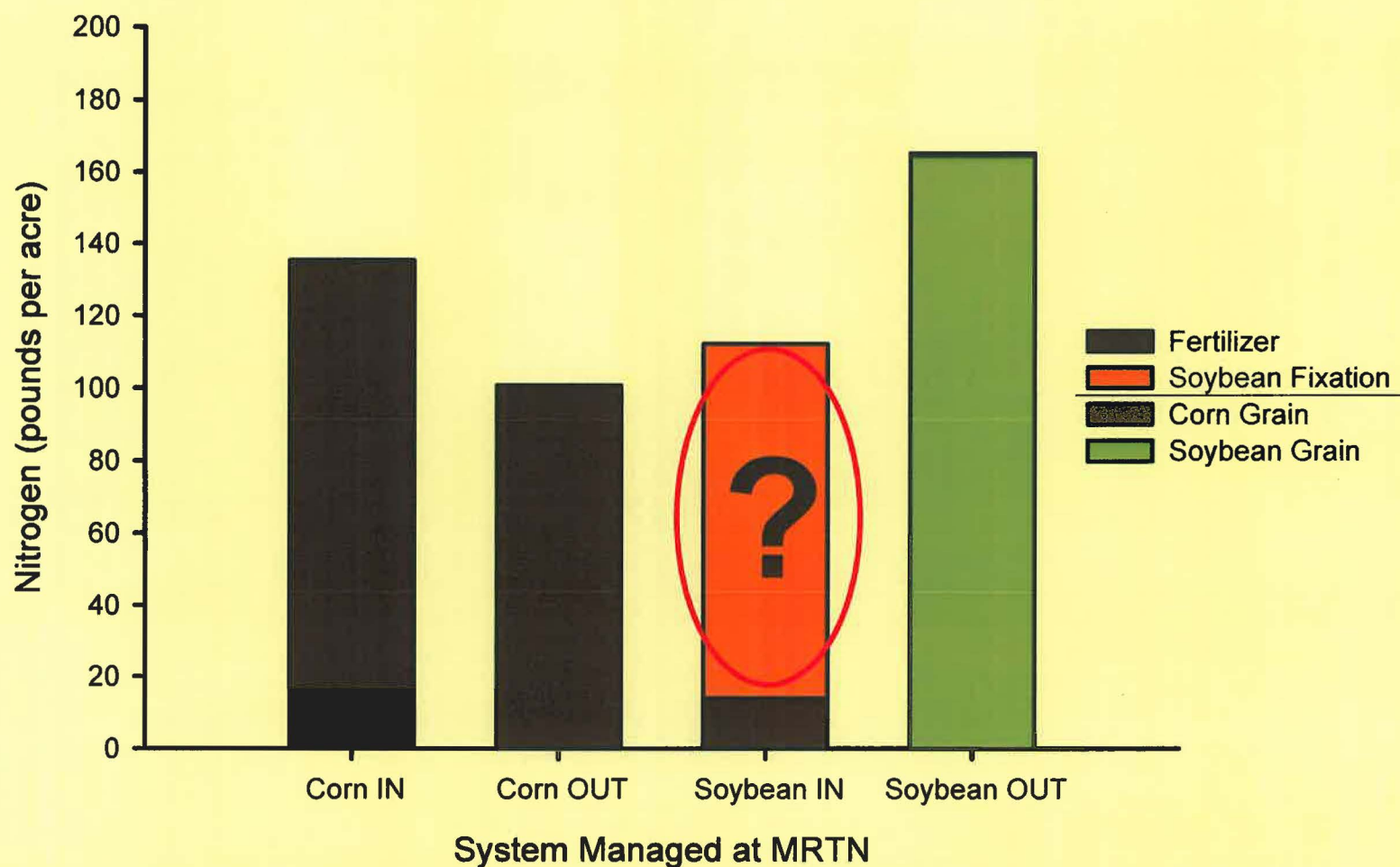
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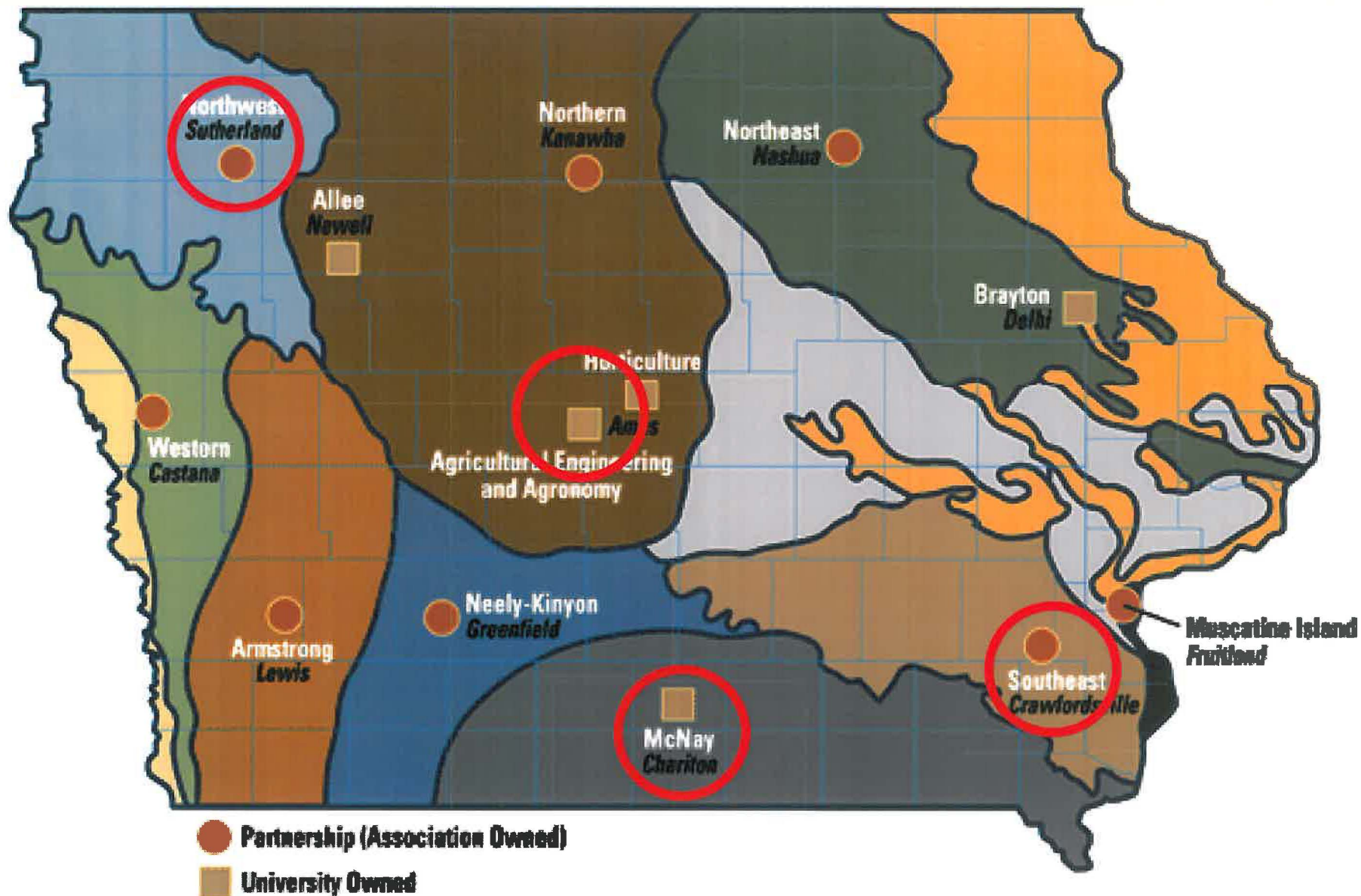


Corn-Soybean (Input-Output)



Corn-Soybean (Input-Output)





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● Continuous Corn

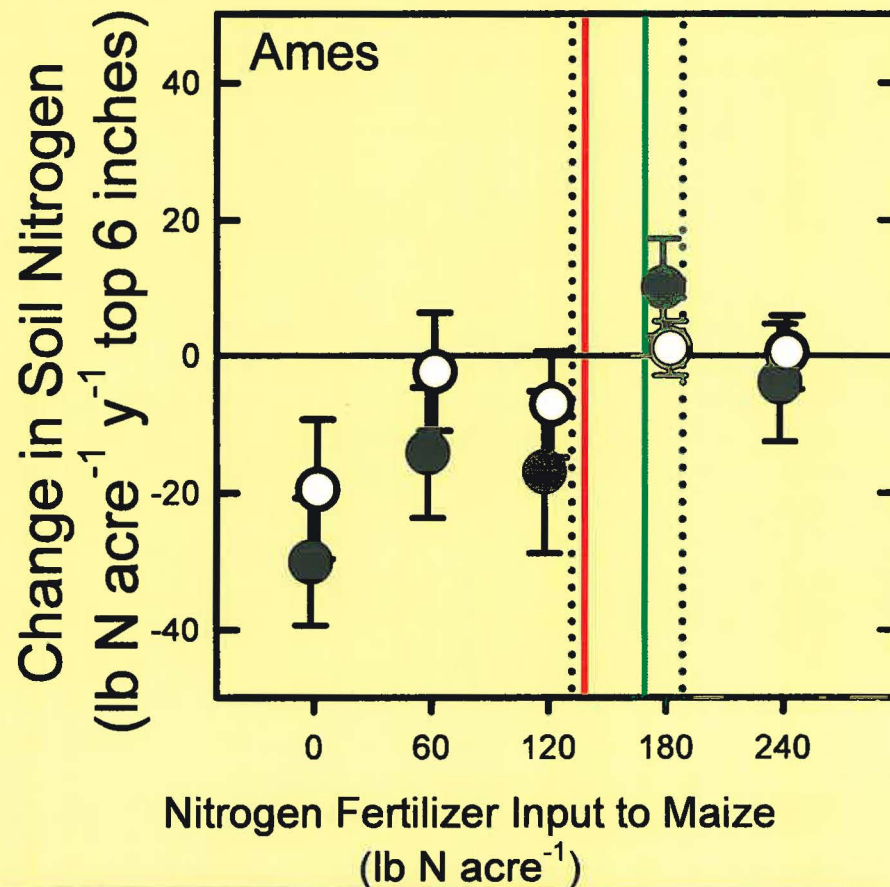
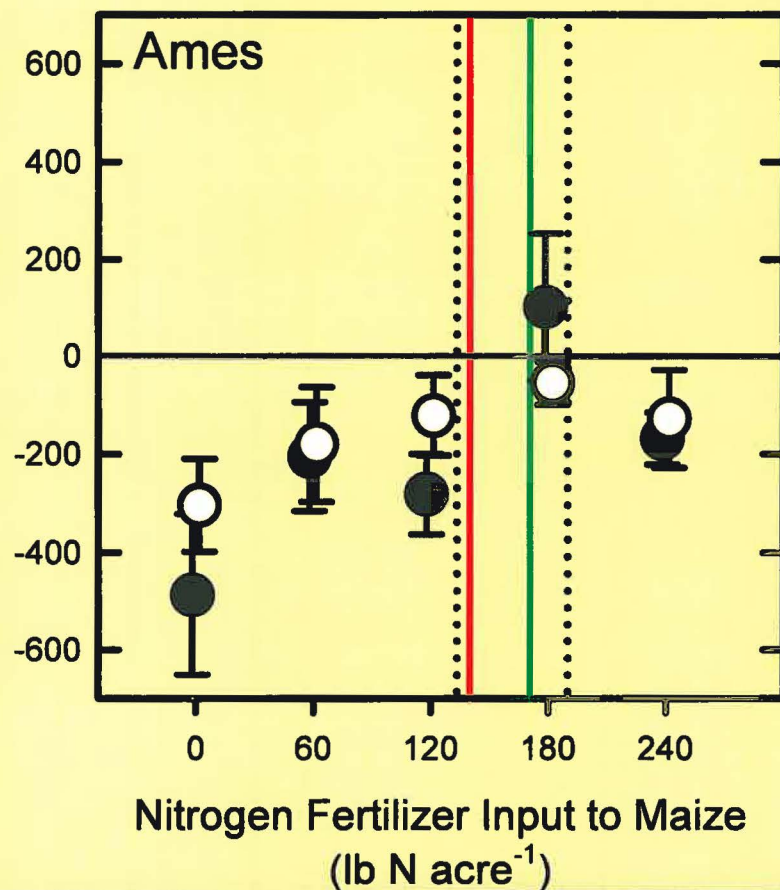
○ Corn-Soybean

Continuous Corn MRTN (empirically calculated for this site)

Corn-Soybean MRTN (empirically calculated for this site)

..... MRTN at 0.1 price ratio modeled from the Iowa State University N rate calculator (135 lb N/ha for corn-soybeans, 192 lb N/ha for continuous corn).

Change in Soil Organic Carbon
(lb C acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



● Continuous Corn

○ Corn-Soybean

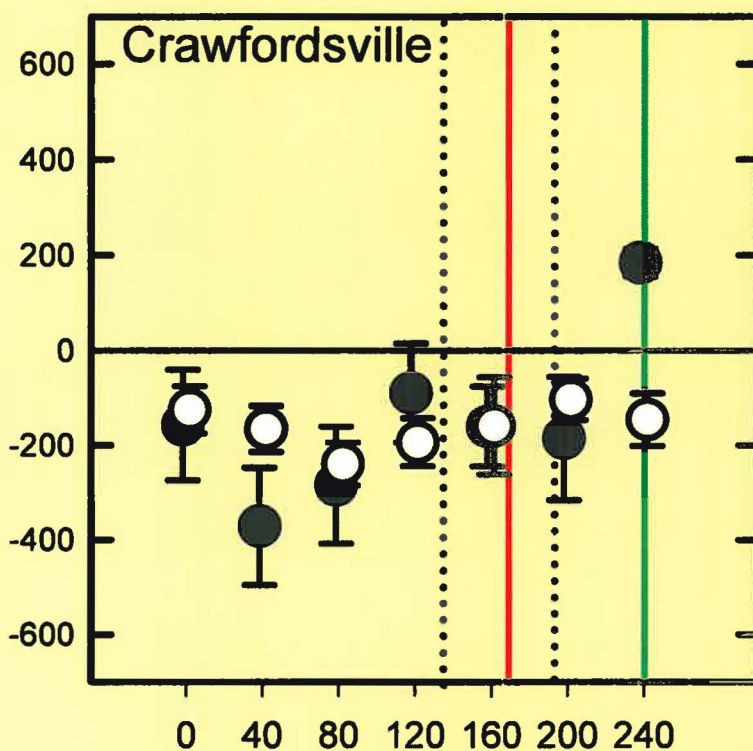
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Corn-Soybean MRTN (empirically calculated for this site)

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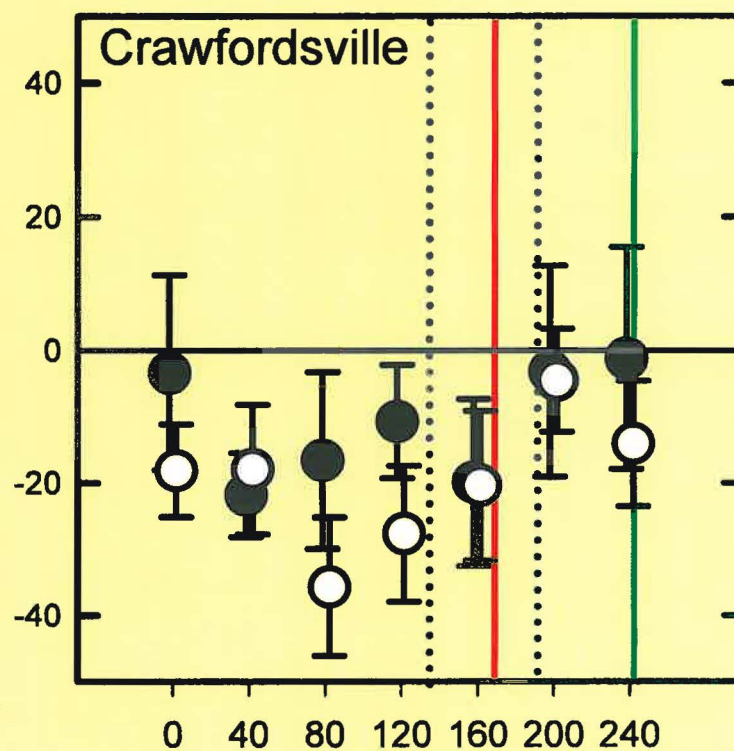
University N rate calculator (135 lb N/ha for corn-soybeans, 192 lb N/ha for continuous corn).

Change in Soil Organic Carbon
(lb C kg acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



Nitrogen Fertilizer Input to Maize
(lb N acre⁻¹)

Change in Soil Nitrogen
(lb N acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



Nitrogen Fertilizer Input to Maize
(lb N acre⁻¹)

● Continuous Corn

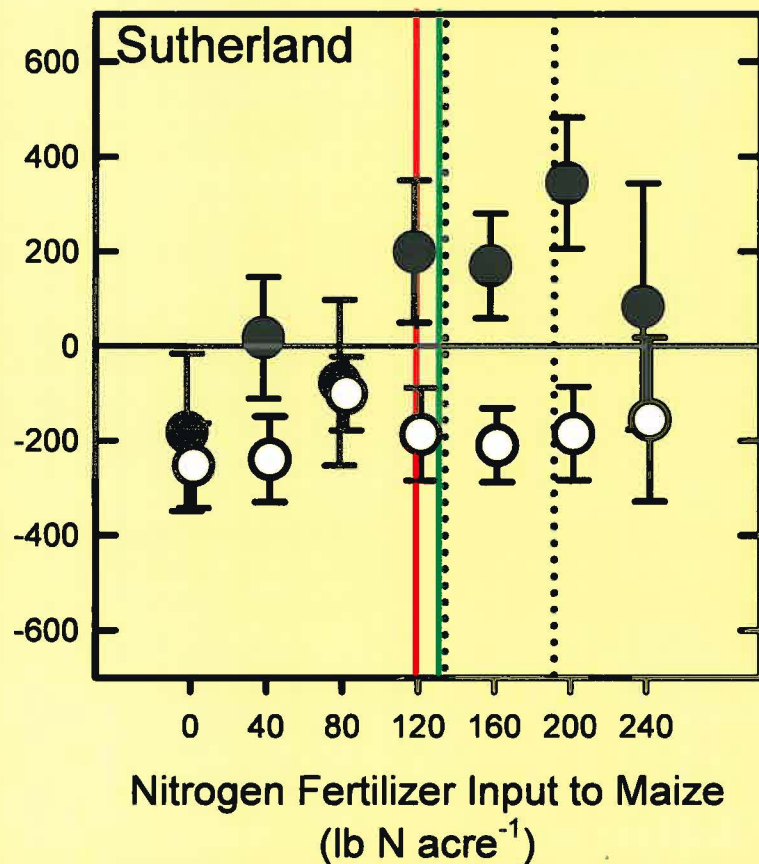
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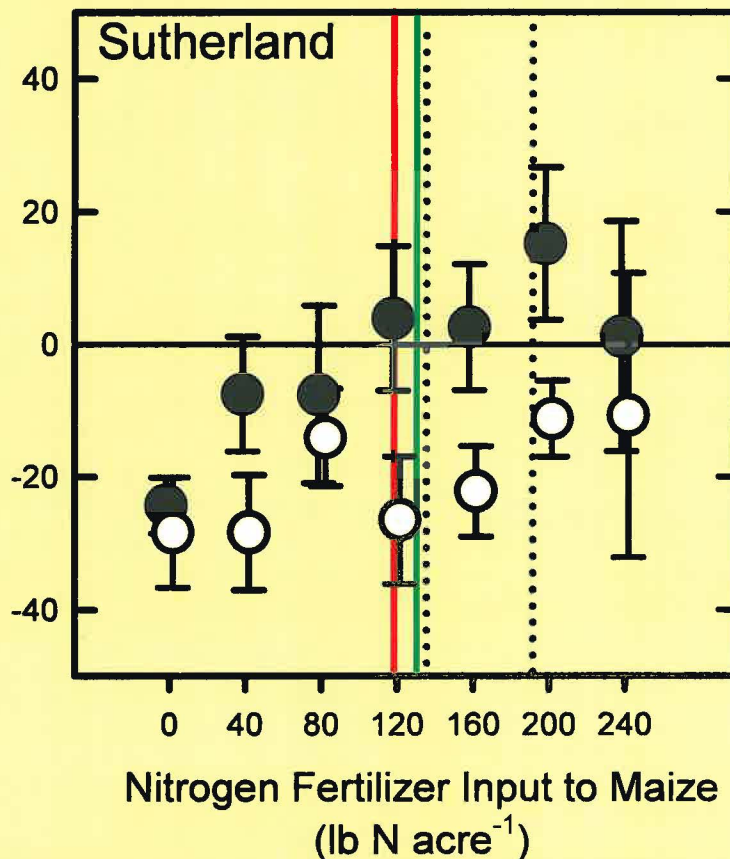
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Change in Soil Nitrogen
(lb N acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



● Continuous Corn

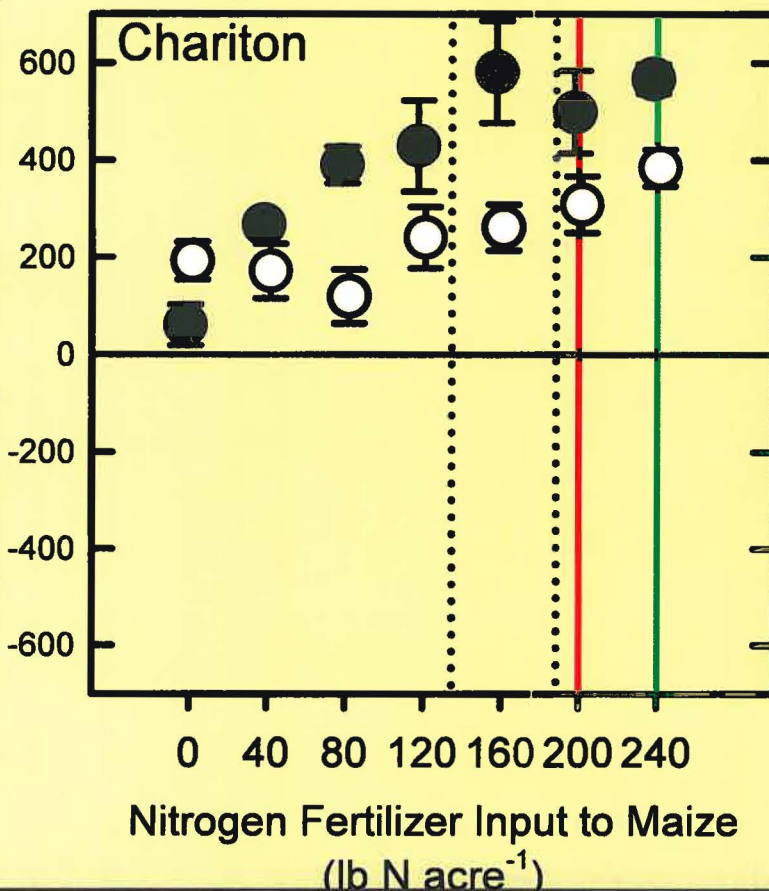
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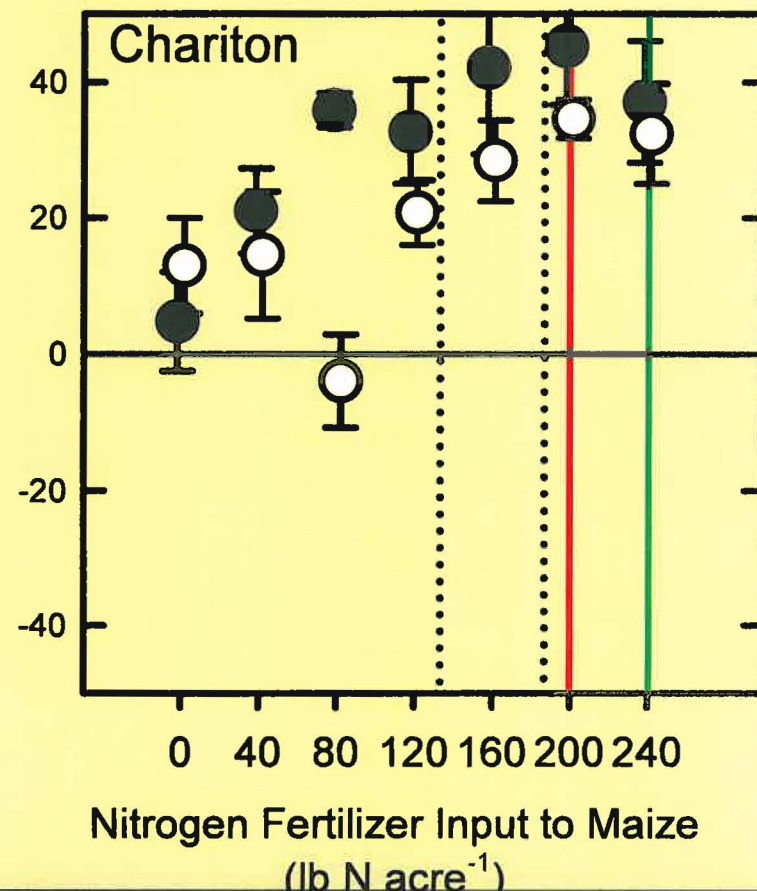
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192 lb N/ha for continuous corn).

Change in Soil Organic Carbon
(lb C kg acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



Change in Soil Nitrogen
(lb N acre⁻¹ y⁻¹ top 6 inches)



- Soil organic matter is the largest **source** for crop N uptake and the largest **sink** for N fertilizer inputs
- Thus: If soil organic matter stocks decline, water quality improvements become more difficult
- Tremendous variation in soil nitrogen stocks and sustainable nitrogen fertilizer rates remain unexplained
- Long-term nitrogen rate experiments are required to accurately:
 1. Assess the status of Iowa's soil nutrient stocks
 2. Optimize nitrogen fertilizer inputs for environmental quality and agricultural productivity

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